

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1887.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 2nd day, 9h. 55.3m., p. m., W. S. W.

Full Moon 9th day, 4h., 21.4m., p. m., N. E. (below horizon.)

Last Quarter 16th day, 9h., 29.6m., a. m., W. New Moon 24th day, 11h. 57.2m., a. m., S.

DAY OF WEEK Sun Sun Moon High Day's rises/sets rises [water] len'h

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises/sets	Sun rises	Moon rises	High [water]	Day's len'h
1 Tuesday	6 43 54	41 9 52	2 9 10	58	
2 Wednesday	42 43 10	29 2 54	11 1	1	
3 Thursday	40 44 11	13 3 44	4		
4 Friday	38 44 42	2 5 14	8		
5 Saturday	35 47 1	2 6 37	11		
6 Sunday	34 48 2	9 7 52	14		
7 Monday	32 50 3	26 8 32	18		
8 Tuesday	30 51 4	41 9 42	21		
9 Wednesday	29 52 6	0 10 28	24		
10 Thursday	27 54 7	18 11 9	27		
11 Friday	25 56 8	35 11 50	31		
12 Saturday	22 57 9	50 12 31	35		
13 Sunday	21 59 11	1 1 13	38		
14 Monday	19 6 0	10 1 59	41		
15 Tuesday	17 1 0	10 2 51	44		
16 Wednesday	15 2 1	11 3 56	47		
17 Thursday	13 3 2	7 5 13	50		
18 Friday	11 5 2	5 6 33	54		
19 Saturday	9 9 3	3 38 7 40	57		
20 Sunday	9 7 4	15 8 31	12 0		
21 Monday	5 8 4	48 9 13	3		
22 Tuesday	2 9 5	15 9 49	7		
23 Wednesday	0 10 5	42 10 23	10		
24 Thursday	5 58	12 6 8 10 51	14		
25 Friday	56	13 6 32 11 24	17		
26 Saturday	54	14 6 58 11 57	20		
27 Sunday	52	15 7 22 12 23	23		
28 Monday	50	16 7 54 0 27	26		
29 Tuesday	49	18 8 28 1 3	29		
30 Wednesday	48	21 9 6 1 48	33		
31 Thursday	5 46 6	22 9 54 2 26	12 36		

## COKE PLATES.

3,000 BOXES, BEST BRANDS GUARANTEED, TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER

Lobster Packers' Supplies and Tools AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

P. WALSH, HALIFAX, N. S.

March 8th, 1887—1 mo

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NOW in Stock, a full line of the best English and American office STATIONERY of all kinds, for merchants, lawyers, government offices, banks, and ladies and gentlemen's private use.

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to suit any kind of business.

A Large Stock of SCHOOL STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

## G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK, QUEEN SQUARE.

Ch'town, Jan. 27, 1887.

## BRITISH WAREHOUSE

83 QUEEN STREET.

## EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

## A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14—wky

## CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf, R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices:

Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c.

All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.

With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

Jan. 5, 1887.

**ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALM**  
SAFE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.  
A WONDERFUL REMEDY  
Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm.

It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALM after all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors, F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists, 243 4th AVE., N. Y.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

TO BE Sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirtieth day of April, A. D. 1887, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the twenty-seventh day of December, A. D. 1879, and made between Michael Landrigan and Margaret Maria his wife, of the one part, and the Right Rev. Hibbert Binney and Benjamin Gerrish Gray, Trustees for King's College Windsor, Nova Scotia, of the other part.

All that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot Thirty-four, in Queen's County, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southwestern angle of land owned by Edward Auld, thence running along the southern boundary line of said land eastwardly for the distance of thirty-four chains, thence northwardly along the eastern boundary of said land twelve, and one-half chains, thence westwardly parallel with the said boundary line till it strikes the east boundary line of thirty acres of land recently sold by Edward Auld to Lawrence Whelan, thence at right angles south until it strikes the southeast angle of said thirty acres of land, thence along the south boundary of said thirty acres until it strikes land held by James Landrigan, thence south to the place of commencement, containing twenty-seven and one-half acres, a little more or less.

Also—All that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Township number Thirty-four aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed on the east side of the road leading from Charlottetown to Stanhope, thence east seventy-two chains, thence south ten chains, thence west seventy-two chains, and thence north ten chains along the said road to the place of commencement, containing sixty acres of land, a little more or less.

And also that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on Lot number Thirty-four aforesaid, having a front of six chains on the west side of the Covehead Road, and running west parallel lines to the boundary line of Township number Thirty-three, containing fifty acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated 14th March, 1887.

HIBBERT BINNEY, BENJAMIN GRAY, Mortgagees.

March 5, 1887—ood tl sale

**PURE GOLD GOODS ARE THE BEST MADE.**  
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## "DEVONPORT" FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property, known as "Devonport," situated on the Malpeque Road, within one mile of the city, containing about 200 acres of land, with large and commodious Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Coach House, Dairy, Ice House, Root House, &c., &c. Good Title guaranteed.

Apply to R. F. DeBLOIS, Provincial Building.

Ch'town, March 2, 1887—ood tl

## WANTED (NEW BOOK)

AGENTS to sell our new book, entitled "The Home Treasury." Retail price, \$1.50. Big discounts offered to active men and women. This book, it is believed, meets a long felt need. It is very nicely and securely bound in cloth; profusely illustrated; printed in large clear type, on excellent paper; contains full instructions in department; all sorts of amusements; in fact, everything to make home happy, and for this reason should be placed in every home.

Address: W. E. EARLE, St. John, N. B. Manager for J. S. Robertson & Bros., Toronto, Ont. March 7—2aw & wky

## COFFEE, COFFEE

Fresh Roasted & nd Grou

—AT— BEER & GOFF'S.

Dec. 8, 1886.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### Origin of Language.

SIR, In your issue of Saturday last is a very excellent paper on "Parsing," for the benefit of Teachers; but it is not so sound in natural philosophy, natural theology and revealed religion when it propounds that language was gradually and naturally developed in the first man and not supernaturally communicated to him by his Maker.

Man cannot think without language, because he thinks in language. So that if language was slowly developed in man, man himself was slowly developed from the irrational brute, which is grossly absurd in philosophy as well as in theology. Because if man was gradually developed by evolution or blind chance, how came the woman, a separate and distinct being, to be made the counterpart of him, to suit him, as of finer mould and the better half of a complex whole. I can understand how one creature of neuter gender, if it lived and grew and changed for 10,000 years, might develop to be somewhat different from its starting condition. But when everything vegetable and animal in sea, sky and on earth are constituted male and female, each made for the other, and each incapable of propagating or prolonging existence without the other, evolution is impossible. Suppose (which never yet happened in the knowledge of man) that a particle of dead matter, of its own self, becomes a minute animal or vegetable. It will die out, if it has no gender. If it is of one sex, who or what will produce the other to suit? Nothing less than God. Because, given a burglar-proof safe, it is more difficult to make the key to suit the unknown safe than to make any new safe; or given the key, it is more difficult to make a safe to suit than to make any new key. Or given a Bank of England note, what skilled engraver can make a new plate by which to print an exactly similar note. Besides, the paper material in its chemical composition, texture and qualities, has never been reproduced by mortal man outside of that Bank. Will evolution, by gradual growth, develop that paper and engraved printing plates to suit the original? Again, take away or erase every second word or second line out of Newton's Principia, who or what evolution could get up by chance another book with all the erased words? Or, suppose the authors of the Odyssey, Butler's Will, Paradise Lost, the Freedom of the Will, the Course of Time, or the works of Paley or of the immortal Shakespeare, or the Bible, had only given to the world every second word or line, what intellect less than the Omnipotent could supply the counterparts? Let blind chance, then, do what it ever yet did, produce a living animal or vegetable. A ten thousand times more difficult miracle is required to be performed to create another counterpart of the same chemical constitution by which procreation and propagation may take place. It is just as difficult and infinitely impossible for evolution or blind chance to produce a female atom to suit a male atom, and vice versa, as if highly organized or endowed existences,—because intelligent design is required which blind chance does not possess. If evolution cannot effect one miracle, how cannot it perform two still more difficult? This is "begging the question" with a vengeance. Paley, in his natural theology, chap. 15, v. 1, says: "Relation perhaps is never so striking as when it subsists, not between different parts of the same thing, but between different things. The relation between a lock and a key, is more obvious than it is between different parts of the lock. A bow was designed for an arrow, and an arrow for a bow, and the design is more evident from their being separate implements. Nor do the works of the deity want this clearest species of relation. The sexes are manifestly made for each other. They form the grand relation of animated nature; universal, organic, mechanical; subsisting like the clearest relations of art, in every individual; unequivocal, inexplicable without design. So much so, that were every other proof of contrivance in naught, or obscure, this alone would be sufficient. The example is complete. Nothing is wanting to the argument. I see no way whatever of getting out of it."

Let us have the good old fashioned bible theology forever then, and not heathen myths and fables. God made Adam a complete man and not an untutored savage babe, and gave him knowledge, which only can exist and be communicated in language. God talked with him and gave him names for the other animals. Of the same chemical constitution God made Eve a complete woman for Adam. Adam talked with her, and God conversed with both. When God made them, was it too difficult or wonderful for him to give them language? He gave each species of all his other creatures less endowed, a particular undeveloped language of its own. There never was a confusion of their tongues. The birds, the domestic animals, the brutes utter the same languages to-day that they did in Eden, and the chicken, lamb, or other inferior creature an hour old, knows the language of its species as well as does the adult. There was, however, the one exception, a confusion of human language a tower of Babel, of which we have evidence which we shall notice in our next.

Yours, &c., S. G. LAWSON.

Charlottetown, March 15, 1887.

## Registration of Marriages in the Island.

SIR,—A short time ago there was forwarded to me a copy of three acts containing the laws of marriage of this Province. Certainly the Government deserves credit for seeking to inform ministers and others qualified to perform marriages of the laws of marriage. The first act referred to contains a blank form of certificate for registration. It is convenient to have this; but in New Brunswick and perhaps other provinces, printed forms for registration are obtainable from the office that issues licenses; and this rule, if adopted on the Island would be a great convenience to persons authorized to perform marriages.

The same act is also intitled an act to "Require clergymen to keep a record of baptisms." But there is nothing in the act respecting baptisms. Is there any law on this subject? If so, what is it?

This week I had put into my hand a marriage license, which had printed on it a certificate of registration to be filled in and returned to the Surrogate. But this certificate was part of the license and could not be returned without giving it up. Now, if a minister returns the licenses that come to him what has he then to show that he was authorized to perform any particular marriage? My custom may be peculiar to myself, but it

has been always to retain all licenses. A blank certificate for registration might be issued with every license, but separate from it. Then the license could be retained and the certificate returned.

But why should ministers be not only at the trouble, but also the expense of registering marriages. Surely the Island is peculiar in this respect. If the registration is for governmental purposes then the government ought to bear the expense of it. If it is for purely family or domestic purposes then the registration ought to be attended to by the parties marrying and not by clergymen and magistrates officiating. Who can speak with authority?

Sincerely yours, GEORGE STEEL.

Vernon River, March 10.

## An Important Case.

A hearing was had in the U. S. Circuit Court at Boston on Friday, before Judge Carpenter, upon a motion for a temporary injunction in the case of the Gloucester Inginglass and Glue Company against Win. N. LePage to restrain the infringement of a re-issued patent, granted to John S. Rogers for a new and useful process of extracting gelatine from salted fish skins. C. Browne for the plaintiff, F. Porter and S. H. Hooper for the defendant. The motion for a temporary injunction was denied. The patent was in controversy in case of same plaintiff against Brooks, wherein LePage was one of the respondents, and it was there held that the patent was valid and that the defendant infringed. In this case it appears that the respondent uses the process described in letters patent issued to him for process of making fish glue, which differs from the first patent by treating the skins in a different manner for the purpose of desalting. The plaintiff claimed that the only difference between the two processes was the addition of other elements, which do not vary the operation or result of the successive steps. The court held for the purposes of this case, that it must make a narrower construction than plaintiff claimed. "It is not denied," the court said, "that the identical process described in the Rogers Patent has been many years in use in extracting glue from fish stock other than salted fish skins. The invention, therefore, consists only in applying this process to a material to which it was not before known or supposed to be applicable. Such an invention or discovery could not be held to contain any patentable novelty if that question were now open to these parties, and, although for the purposes of the decree above referred to, the validity of the patent is assumed, still, I think, in view of the state of the art, it must be held to be valid only for the identical thing discovered or invented by the patentee, the application of the process of washing in cool water, extracting the gelatine by boiling and then steaming and evaporating as applied to salted fish skins."—Cape Ann Advertiser.

## Great Britain's Depressed Shipping Industries.

Some of the causes tending to depress the shipping trade of Great Britain have been described in a recent letter at London. The lecturer said that in the past two years British shipping property has depreciated nearly 30 per cent. In view of the immense increase in construction thereof during late years, this result is not surprising. The world's steam sea-going tonnage has increased nearly 5,000,000 tons during the past ten years. The total of the world's tonnage is estimated at 10,500,000 tons. An impetus to this over-building was given by the trade revival in the United States in 1879 and bad harvests of 1881-3, necessitating increased European imports of food products. The most pronounced cause, however, was to be looked for in the extensive development during late years of single ship companies. The good dividends paid by the latter caused a great deal of over-building. The French, Italian and German bounty laws offered an inducement to over-production. By means of the last-named device, the French mercantile marine was raised to the second rank in the world's shipping. German's carrying trade has increased 25 per cent. in the past five years, and 30 per cent. of Italy's carrying trade is now done by her own ships. Other countries in Europe showed a more or less increased tonnage. It is noted that there is a tendency toward a revival in the ship-building trade in the United States. In discussing the outlook for the British industry, it is added that Imperial Federation is something to draw hope from as well as a customs union with the British colonies.

## Farm Animals in the United States

The Department of Agriculture reports an increase in the total number of horses, mules, cows and oxen owned in the United States, as compared with last year. The greatest increase is shown in oxen, while mules show a slight excess over last year. In the case of sheep and hogs considerable decreases are shown. As to value, the decline has not been very large, being greatest in the case of cattle, which show the largest increase in number. Horses, sheep and hogs have increased in value, while mules have slightly decreased. The total value of all the farm animals of the States is placed at \$2400,586,938, an increase of \$35,427,076 over this time last year. The greater share of the increase is due to the increased number and value of horses. The decline in the value of cows has been charged chiefly to the low price of butter.

Samuel Raplee, who lives near Cincinnati, claims to be 115 years old, and some of his neighbors who have known him for 70 years say there can be no doubt about his being at least 108 years old. For years he has not failed to attend church every Sunday until a few weeks ago, when he became too feeble. He was born in Burlington, N. J., and was a soldier in the war of 1812.



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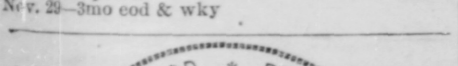
Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday, and Thursday at 8.00 a. m. Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$8.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to A. SHARP, F. W. HALES, P. E. I. R. Y., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co. or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 12, 1887—ood wky

## CARD.

MRS. E. RUTH wishes to announce to the ladies of Charlottetown that she is prepared to do MANIPLE AND DRESSMAKING in the newest fashions, having had many years practical experience in the United States, patrons can feel assured of getting every satisfaction. Residence, Richmond Street, near Hillsborough Square. No. 7, 2—3mo eod & wky



PARKER-HOUSE BAKING-POWDER.

WHOLESALE

Dec. 8, 1886.

## CARD.

"THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY," having lately added to their stock of type and material for Job Printing, are better than ever prepared to execute orders for Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Handbills of all kinds, Visiting or Business Cards, &c., promptly and cheaply, in the best style of the art.

None but first-class workmen are employed in their office; and, as they import their printing papers direct from the manufacturers, they are able to fill all orders on the most favorable terms. The continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

W. L. COTTON, Manager.

Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1886.

## G. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL Commission Merchants,

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Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 16—dly wky